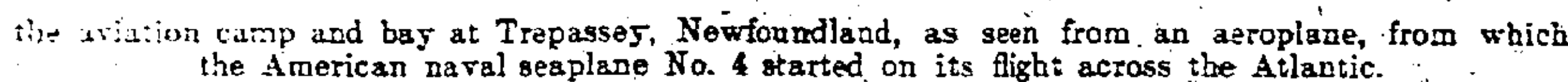


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decline. At the time of going to press we learn that a shipment of the Hongkong Mercantile Company to South America, which was to have been shipped by the Hawaii Maru, has been commandeered by the Government. We understand that the shippers are arranging with the Government for the payment of their rice, which the Government has commandeered. It is likely that the Government will pay the actual cost, including interest and storage.

have found it still harder to obtain food. In view of this condition of affairs, I again called on the the Secretary for Chinese Affairs yesterday to discuss with him the question of making a free distribution of rations. We have now received from him the necessary permission for this action, and for the selection of eleven distributing depots in Hongkong and the outlying districts. I beg now to submit to you the names of certain gentlemen to form a committee for supervising the distribution.

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FROM THE PULPIT.

GIVING AND RECEIVING.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk, Missionary at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

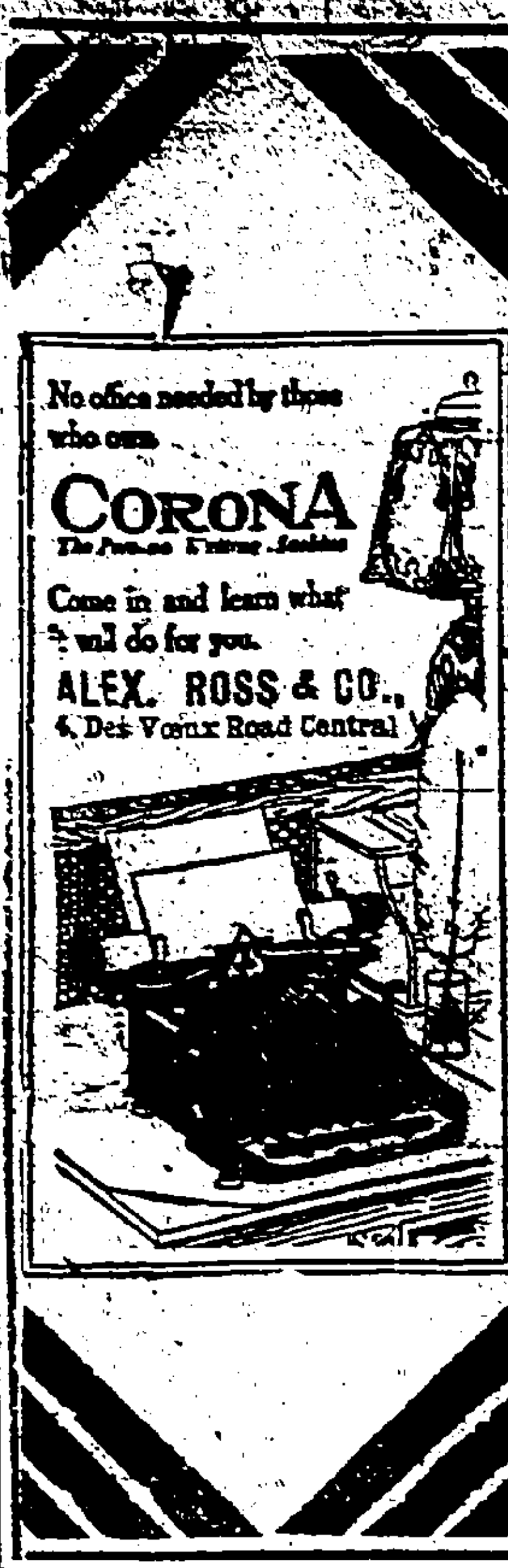
"In all things I gave you an example, how that so labouring ye ought to help the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he himself said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'—Acts 20:35."

I have been asked to preach on the closing sentence in this verse. It concludes the farewell address of St. Paul to the sorrowful company from Ephesus bidding him final farewell as he took ship at Miletus. He reminds them of the saying "It is more blessed to give than to receive" as something well known to have come from the Master, and yet but for his own citation it would have remained unknown to us. It is one of the aphorisms, or sayings of our Lord not recorded by either of the four evangelists. There are very few in number, yet only a small part of all He said can be preserved in these brief records. We could sometimes wish it were otherwise, yet on second thoughts we see it was best that the Master left no written books behind Him and was not followed about by the verbatim reporter. A book from His hands would inevitably have led to worship of the letter—perhaps it was because He knew that "the letter killeth" that He wrote no book. He came not to give a new code of laws but to import a new dynamic to establish an ideal, to lay the foundation of a new life in the Spirit. That is what we find enshrined in the New Testament, which is not a book of rules but the record of an impression, whose sincerity is confirmed by the very variations, such as they are, which occur in the separate accounts of what He said and did. Confirmatory also is the fact that the few sayings which have come to us from other sources than the Evangelists add little to their portrait and take nothing from it. Our text for instance: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." The very form and manner of it are the Master's—a searching truth almost paradoxically expressed, with that combination of daring, challenge and sweet reasonableness which was all His own. It does not tell us anything about the Lord which we did not know, but it does suggest that what we have not been told is of a piece with all that we do know of Him. Jesus has not been edited for us, but simply, sincerely and adequately put before us in the unsophisticated recollections of men amongst whom he went out and in. I submit that such is the best account we could have had of him. It is the manner in which Divine wisdom directed that His words and works should be remembered among men, and it has preserved for us the life and spirit which would only have been limited had the photograph been used to record every syllable and the camera to depict every scene.

Another general remark may, I think, be helpful. We see here the place which was given in the Church from the very first to the known words of Christ. Paul uses them here to clinch his argument and enforce his appeal, and such is his attitude at all times. It is often said that we ought to go "back to Christ" from Paul, that we have had too much about doctrine from the Epistles and too little about simple duty from the Gospels. The protest has not been without justification in a sense, but it is not for the Lord's most loyal Apostle. If our teaching ever departs from Christ you may be sure it is not following Paul but is misled by his interpreters. His counsel to the Churches is "Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly." Similar is his habitual appeal to the Lord's example. "Be ye imitators of me," he writes, "even as I also am of Christ," even as John Robinson, the teacher of the Pilgrim Fathers, in his final counsel to his flock, charged them to follow him only in so far as he had followed Christ.

In the case before us the Apostle pleaded the Lord's saying that it is more blessed to give than to receive as the principle on which his own life had been lived, and upon which he was charging these Ephesian elders to care for the flock now that he had to leave it. He takes them to witness that he had coveted no man's gold or silver and had made his own living as a trade rather than as a trade of the gospel. He had not been a hypocrite, but a man who had followed Christ.

This is a searching principle we are dealing with, and the secret of heartily accepting it is, as Paul said, about the poor Churches of Macedonia, in first giving ourselves to the Lord Who gave Himself for us. Otherwise we are more likely to find a useful discipline in giving than the spontaneous pleasure God means it to be. The bottom fact is that the blessedness of bestowing demands altogether upon love. When we give to the poor, we are not to be guided by the thought of the blessedness of giving, but by the blessedness of giving to the poor.



that last point because the superior blessedness of giving is apt to be contrasted with the supposed humiliation of receiving. Now it is wholly certain that the Saviour never bids us gain blessing for ourselves by inflicting something very different upon others. When He went about doing good it was never to the injury of anyone else's feeling or his loss of self-respect. The blessedness of giving is poles apart from the complacency of Lady Rountiff, patronising the village and taking it out in bows and curtsies, mightily pleased with herself but diffusing an atmosphere in which independence of character cannot thrive, and by the like of her is indeed not wanted. But the fact happily is that a compensating principle in these matters is always at work. No man can live to himself alone. At some point every man's burdens are shared by other men. Life is a matter of mutual indebtedness in which all of us have accounts and contras if a reckoning were made, though it is best not to reckon. The Master Himself whose joy was to bestow was not above receiving though He did not lay Himself out to receive. He did not come to be ministered unto, but others did minister to Him. One man lent Him a room to keep the feast in; another an ass to ride on; the family at Bethany afforded Him of rest, the disciples stood by Him in His temptations. He put Himself on terms with a woman at the well-side by asking the kindness of a drink of water. And He appreciated it all, was grateful for it, forgot none of it. No, the blessedness of giving does not lie in being above the need to receive; it lies in being in our faint degree of a like spirit with the Lord, generous-hearted, glad to be able to make others glad, happier in doing a good turn than in coming in for a legacy, grateful to God if it is in our power to dry the orphan's tears, or cause the widow's heart to sing, or set a youngster on his feet, or steady a brother man when things are going hard with him.

This world may be a hard one with a vast amount of selfishness and cynicism in it, as they say. But it contains more people than you may suppose who really have this gracious, helpful spirit, who are not all the time out to get, but to whom it is a joy to give, happiest when they are creating happiness. Further, I misread the signs of the times if it be not the case that the sorrows and calamities of the last few years have given the old had principles of grab and get a shake from which they will not wholly recover. One need not expect the millennium next week, but it is something gained that the principle of selfishness as the main motive of human activity has been shown up in the glaring light of its atrocious consequences. The world is beginning to see that it will not work, though the universal habit has been to hold that nothing else will. The acquisitive, covetous spirit has had a long innings and the rack and ruin of the world to-day are all there is to show for it. We shall not have a moral revolution complete in a year or a generation, but this advance at any rate has been achieved, that men are not quite so cocksure as they were in asserting that the Son of God was a dreamer whose ideals are too fine for daily use. A suspicion gains ground that perhaps after all His way is the only one which is going to prove practicable. Besides that, the call of these terrible years for service and sacrifice has not been in vain. Thousands who had led empty, useless, almost wholly selfish lives yielded to the irresistible demand to begin at last to forget themselves, and in so doing they learnt how much better it is to do so. However, you and I cannot legislate for the big world. But we can make quite sure that for ourselves any satisfaction we are going to get from life will come not from what we can snatch out of it but from what we can put into it. "What I spent I had, what I kept I lost, what I gave I have." That applies to money, of course. But lest nine-tenths of you should say that case apply to you, I will but remind you that this morning's text is the word of One Who was poorer than any of us, and comes through one of His Apostles, who often had to say, "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I unto thee." Both as to silver and gold and the other valuable, let us remember the word of the Lord Jesus, how He Himself said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." That is the blessedness of giving to the poor.

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WOMEN AND THE PRIESTHOOD.

CALL FOR REMOVAL OF THE SEX BAR.

Clergymen hissed, booed, and cheered with laymen and women at a public debate between Miss Maude Royden and the Rev. A. V. Magee at the Church House recently on the question whether women should be admitted to the priesthood.

The meeting, over which the Master of the Temple presided, was in many respects remarkable. As the debate started the doors of the building were locked, and a crowd as big as that which clamoured for admission. The resolution debated was, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, there are fundamental principles which forbid the admission of women to the priesthood," and disappointment was caused at the conclusion of the meeting by the Master's announcement that there would be no vote.

Mr. Magee, in opening the debate, was given a great reception. Men shouted and women cheered. He dealt with the historical and traditional aspects of the problem, and said the question of admitting women to the priesthood would be a revolution, and not an evolution. They could not have a revolution of that character till the whole Catholic Church had set its seal upon it and God had approved of it.

THE SEX QUESTION.

Mr. Magee went on to speak of the moral relationships likely to arise between men and women in the Church if the latter were admitted, and his remarks were greeted with considerable hissing, cries of "Shame!" and some applause. "It may be a shameful thing," he continued, "but you cannot get away from the sex question. We are made as we are, and that fact remains." He questioned whether the religious effectiveness of women would be diminished by the admission of women to the priesthood.

the contrary. Woman owed much to the Church, which had gained for her her liberty and the purification of her motherhood. He believed that the granting of the priesthood to women would make her false to her Master and false to her sex. (Applause, and shouts of "Quite right.")

Miss Maude Royden's supporters gave her a rousing reception. She asked if the Church did not lose something by the exclusion of women, and showed that the Bible could be quoted in a number of cases as including women in the sphere of priests as well as prophets. Women, she said, desired women as priests, and their admission to the priesthood would make it much easier for women to get help from the Church. She quoted the New Testament to show that the Commission of the Priesthood was given to men and women alike in the Upper Room at Jerusalem.

WOMEN HEADS OF THE CHURCH. The head of the Church of England had not always been a male. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Anne, and Queen Victoria had all been supreme heads of the Church. (Cries of "No.") "I am sorry if you don't like it," retorted the speaker, "but it is so."

Later in her reply Miss Royden quoted the authority of the Master of the Temple for the accuracy of her statement, but several of her opponents disputed the assertion.

Though there were fundamental differences between men and women, they were not a bar to women's entry into the priesthood. Women desired to conform more nearly to the ideal laid down by Christ, and He laid down nothing and suggested nothing that divided men and women in the avocation of priesthood. There was another outbreak of cheering and applause as Miss Royden sat down, and the feeling of the meeting ran high throughout. Capt. Towns thought that women had called for a more radical change than the admission of women to the priesthood.

GENERAL NEWS.

EARLY JAPANESE ART.
Sir Albert Rollit, LL.D., in presiding at the University of London at the opening lecture of a course on "The Pictorial Art of Japan," by Mr. Stewart Dick, cordially welcomed among the audience representatives of Japan. The lecturer pointed out that as European art had as a characteristic the interpretation of Christianity so the art of Japan was the interpretation of Buddhism. In European art, however, man was only part of nature. The importance of the message was greater than the obviousness of the messenger. The lecture dealt with art from the Nara Period (710-754) and the rise of priest-painters, to the Kamakura period of civil wars (1200-1333), when the battle pictures depicted were of great dramatic force and vividness. The Japanese Charge d'Affairs, in speaking to a vote of thanks to the lecturer, apologised for the absence of the Ambassador, who was in Paris. It was a very welcome sign, and he was greatly pleased that the University had undertaken this course of lectures, for it would help the people of this great nation to understand and appreciate the art of the East, that was alive over a thousand years ago. No more encouraging sign of the community of interests could be shown than that so early after the terrible four and a half years of war, the international language of art was used as an interpreter of sentiment and feelings of the Japanese.

UNHAPPY CROWN PRINCE.
The German ex-Crown Prince is in a state of great depression owing to the threat of the extradition of the Hohenzollerns, says an Amsterdam correspondent. Recently I paid a visit to the island of Wieringen in order to procure precise information about his recent doings. He appears very depressed, especially since he heard that the peace conditions contain a claim for the extradition of his father. He has retired from the world and refuses to see any one. The days when he constantly visited the inhabitants are over. He is seldom seen now, and when he does appear in public he is nervous and uneasy. Formerly he used to play with the children—one mother told me proudly that once the ex-Crown Prince had plaited the hair of her little daughter—but latterly he does not care for such pastimes. From his secretary, Herr von Berg, I learned that the ex-Crown Prince had read Mr. Bonar Law's statement made in the House of Commons that he would also be extradited and action would be taken against him. Of course, this prospect does not make him any happier.

NO SEX EQUALITY.
The advocates of equal pay for men and women were defeated by a big majority at the conference of head teachers in Birmingham, recently. Urging a movement to raise the salaries of headmistresses to the level of those of headmasters, Miss Ball, of Cardiff, said that if equal pay for women would keep the clever boy out of the profession, unequal pay was just as likely to keep out the clever girl. Mr. Greaves, of Leeds, declared amid laughter that the most masculine women in the profession could no more do the work of the men than the most effeminate men could exert the sweet influence of the women. He moved an amendment that the conference, while urging the council to take steps to secure better scales for head teachers of both sexes, was of opinion that no scheme of salaries would successfully attract men and women of equal social standing and ability which did not offer higher salaries to men than to women. The amendment was carried by 70 votes to 40.

THE RAINMAKER.
The London Evening News recently contained the following:—There was once an earl who was called the King-maker. The Duke of Rutland will go down to history as the Rain-maker. For who does not remember that the great two months drought which turned up the country last summer ended miraculously, when the Times published a letter from him appealing to the bishops to instruct their clergy to pray for rain? So later the Evening News sent this telegram to him: "Is it not time you asked for prayers for rain? Country looks to you." The Duke's reply, from the Peacock Hotel, Bowley, is amusing; but it may provide a serious subject for the legends of the next Convocation. It said: "Your rain has been sufficient; rain has been heavy. Prayers are unnecessary."

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ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK.

A PERSONAL STUDY OF THE LEADER.

Koltchak (writes Count A. Tcherep-Spiridovitch in the *Pall Mall Gazette*) whom I first met at the Imperial Naval School at St. Petersburg, to which only members of the nobility were admitted, finished his course of study about 1892-1893. Beyond exhibiting a high sense of discipline, coupled with efficiency in his work, there was nothing really remarkable in the present "Supreme Regent" to attract the notice of his colleagues.

A few years later, 1900-1903, he held rank as an assistant commander on the yacht Zaria in the Polar expedition of Baron Thol. He had served on board the ironclad Sebastopol in the Mediterranean prior to joining Thol, to whom, in his eagerness, he offered his services by telegram.

In addition to performing the duties of hydrologist to the expedition, Koltchak wrote a monograph on "Polar Ice," supplied the material for a new chart of the northern coast of Siberia. For the monograph he received a prize from the Academy of Science at St. Petersburg.

Not very tall, dark, with penetrating brown eyes, Admiral Koltchak at this period is remembered for his unusual perseverance, courage and good judgment. His scientific knowledge was considerably higher than the average attained by his contemporaries.

When, during his second year of Polar exploration, Baron Thol was lost Koltchak led a whaleboat party sent to find him. Bennet Island, 300 miles north of the New Siberian Islands, was searched in vain for the missing explorer.

prominent position and asked for the command of a destroyer in the Baltic Sea. He was then promoted to the rank of commander and placed under Admiral Essen. The latter, on the outbreak of war in 1914, appointed him to his staff giving him the responsible task of working out the plans of naval action against the enemy.

A friend of mine, who was in command of a squadron of cruisers and came into constant contact with Koltchak, formed highest appreciation of his former subordinate. "Our free exchange of opinion," he declares, "always gave to best results, and I affirm that the successful work of the Baltic Fleet in the operations against the Germans was largely due to the young officer in question."

After the death of Admiral Essen, Koltchak declined to remain on the staff. He thereupon took over a flotilla of destroyers, which he operated so successfully that he was as well equipped to execute daring exploits as he was to plan them. He now ranked as a naval captain.

When the first revolution broke out in 1917 he had already reached admiral's rank, and commanded the Black Sea Fleet. He promptly recognised the Provisional Government, and later carried through the political reforms among the crews of his ship without bloodshed. He succeeded in maintaining discipline and good behaviour among all afloat, as well as showing the enemy that the Baltic Fleet was ready to fight.

In spite of Bolshevik propaganda, Koltchak's seamen remained for some time a threat to the Turks and Germans. However, through the evil example of the Baltic Fleet, there was a decline in their moral. They eventually became so unruly, indeed, that Koltchak presented them with an ultimatum, the sense of which was that if they did not recognise him as their chief he would at once resign. No agreement was reached.

The Bolsheviks had voted for the disarming of all officers, and before the admiral left his ship a deputation requested him to give up his arms. The St. George Sword he had received from the Tsar he refused to hand over. There was a scene, in which he defied the sailors and threw the sword into the sea. Other officers were arrested, but his prestige was so great that he was allowed to leave Sebastopol for Petrograd without further molestation.

He was later sent by the Admiralty to America, from America Koltchak went to the United States and during his stay there he was appointed Commander of the Baltic Fleet.

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SMALL-POX PERIL AT HOME.

IMPORTANCE OF VACCINATION.

There is something very disquieting about the occurrence of small-pox in this country at the present time, says the *Daily Telegraph*, of June 7. We have so long been accustomed to regard the disease as practically stamped out in the British Isles that very few people have taken much interest in the numerous minor outbreaks that have lately occurred; nevertheless, the incidence of small-pox really calls for serious thought now. The record for this year shows some thirty cases reported up to the beginning of April, since when there has been an average of seven or eight weekly. Were all these from the same district there would be less cause for anxiety than is the case now that the disease has appeared in a number of places widely apart. Islington and St. Pancras are close enough, it is true, whilst the same may be said of Chorley Wood and Amersham; but Hartlepool and Liverpool are far from these home localities, and Plymouth is a long way from either. In each small-pox has lately appeared. Near London, Hammersmith, Ilford, East Ham, Poplar Penze, and Finchley have all contributed cases whilst quite recently at least nine patients have been stricken down at Croydon. The Port of London itself has contributed some six cases. Further afield, Derby, Pontefract, Bury St. Edmunds, Darlington, Bishop's Cleeve, and Cardiff are amongst places in which the infection has already claimed victims.

Let it be remembered that with many separate centres of contagion so active a disease as small-pox has an excellent opportunity of breaking out in epidemic form, although, apparently, we are not yet in the presence of a true epidemic. There is much comfort to be obtained from this observation as from the evidence which shows that in a number of instances the disease has been introduced from abroad.

activity on the part of the virus. But infectious disease has an uncomfortable way of flaring up suddenly and spreading in all directions when its visitation is least expected; we have seen more than enough of this kind of behaviour in the matter of influenza. Hence it cannot be realised too soon that the public has absolutely no guarantee that small-pox may not be about to make just such a spring. On the other hand, it is all to the good that of late years small-pox, when it has appeared in this country, has tended to be of a mild type; but here again one cannot rely with certainty on any infectious fever maintaining its comparative innocence indefinitely. The germs causing infectious diseases seem to have a habit of diminishing in virulence for long periods and then suddenly reappearing with terrible powers of destruction.

There are many cases of small-pox on the Continent just now, and in view of the frequent passage of military contingents from foreign ports to home towns there are exceptional opportunities for introduction of this pestilence, the incubation period of which is about ten days. It is possible for a man to become infected before reaching a demobilisation camp, pass through close scrutiny without the disease being detected, although it may be incubating in his blood all the time, and then to develop the illness after reaching home. However, small-pox is a disease for which we have a sure means of prevention. Vaccination strongly protects us both from catching the infection and from its worst effects should the defensive mechanism provided by that process have become weakened through lapse of years; recent revaccination may be relied on as almost certain to destroy the powers of the small-pox germ. At the present time it is a matter of common sense for everyone likely to have been in contact with one of the above mentioned contingents to have a revaccination.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1919.

MORE ABOUT RICE.

There appears to be general agreement that the Hongkong Government's so-called rice control scheme cannot be a success—that is to say, it is not likely to give the poorer classes cheaper rice, which is the one thing for which they are crying out at the moment. It is admitted by the officials that the scheme will mean a loss to the Government. That, we should not mind so much if we felt that relief was being brought to the consumer, but when we know that the Proclamation price is absurdly high, the question may well be put whether the scheme is defensible from any standpoint. Supplementary to its own efforts, the Government has appealed to large employers of labour to help matters by making extra allowances to Chinese workers, but such relief as can be given in this way must necessarily be infinitesimal and temporary, besides which it does not affect the very poorest of the Chinese, who are feeling the burden heaviest to bear. The suggestion which we made yesterday, that the Government should take over a certain percentage of the huge rice stocks held here for export, is one, we consider, which, if acted upon, will do far more than can be hoped for from the Government's present arrangement. If some such plan as this had been adopted at the beginning, we should have saved all the labour and expense of embarking upon the Rice Control scheme, and the Government would not have played into the hands of retailers as it now has done. Speculation in rice is caused by the exporter, not by the importer, and it is from this man that the Government should secure such supplies as are necessary to alleviate the situation. Let the Government get the exporters to give up say four thousand tons a month, for which the authorities will pay cost price plus a reasonable profit. We can imagine the exporters declaring, in reply to such a demand, "You are interfering with our contracts." To that the Government could well retort: "If we forbid the export of rice altogether, ships will go direct to Indo-China and Japan and export direct." A point that has to be considered in this connection is that almost all the rice-growing is in the hands of the Chinese, many of whom have their headquarters in Hongkong, and more important still, have no connections with the importers in Japan, America and Europe. Rice will therefore continue to come to Hongkong so long as a considerable surplus is allowed to be exported. The import of rice into Hongkong from French Indo-China and Siam alone, according to the returns for 1918, amount to rather more than nine hundred thousand tons a year, whereas the local requirements are roughly one-ninth of that amount. Thus if the Government were to claim, for public supply, the whole of the amount, needed to feed the Colony, it would only be asking, at the most, for about five per cent. of the total imported from these two places. We do not suggest that the Government should stop exportation altogether—such a procedure in a great transhipping centre such as this, which does not produce rice, would be absurd. But we do say that it should insist on reserving for public supply at least five per cent. of the stocks which are held here. Such a scheme, also, would do much to the benefit of the poorer classes, who are suffering from the shortage of supply. At any rate, whether this proposal is adopted or not, some further action is urgently called for. We cannot continue on the present basis. The Government must take steps to secure the rice supply for the Colony, and to prevent the export of rice to other parts of the Empire.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE UNREST AT HOME.

It is apparent from the cables that the Old Country is once again in the throes of a most serious industrial upheaval. The strike of the Yorkshire miners is about the worst development that has hitherto been recorded, for, apart from the actual cessation of work and all that that means, irreparable damage is being done to the industry by reason of the destruction of mines through flooding. Heretofore, when the miners have had occasion to go on strike, they have at any rate kept the pumpmen and the engine-men working, and the properties have thus been saved. But on this occasion, they have called all the men out, and had it not been for the work of naval parties, the whole coalfield would no doubt have been ruined. Now, we are not going into the merits of the strike as a strike. We have no doubt that the miners have their grievances; we will admit that there is a calling so dangerous in character that they deserve more pay and better hours than they have had in the past. But in this instance they are obviously using the strike weapon for the purpose of dictating to the Government on questions which have nothing whatever to do with mining—the abolition of conscription, release of conscientious objectors and the like.

ABUSE OF POWER.

In other words, they bring trouble to the country, cause suffering to their own kith and kin, raise prices to their own class, and deliberately act so as to destroy others' property in order that they may have their wishes gratified on matters not germane to the industrial dispute. That, we unhesitatingly say, is a wrongful use of power. These very people would bitterly complain if the Government used its might obliquely of the injury caused to others, in order to serve its own ends. It is all very well to talk of the rights of the people, but it is to be seriously argued that the workers are justified in going to any extreme in their campaigns? Does the end justify the means, even when it comes to ruining an industry on which thousands of people depend for a living? If so, it might as well be argued that the workers have a right to march to Parliament, shoot all the Ministers of the Crown and then proceed to install themselves in office in their place. No; there are constitutional means of redressing grievances, and though the strike may be, in certain cases, a legitimate weapon, its use in an extreme form cannot be defended and should not be tolerated in a civilised country. There is a limit to this sort of thing, and we are sure that here in this Colony the great majority of Britishers will think that it has been over-stepped by the Yorkshire miners. If extreme use of the strike is to be tolerated, what will the result be but terrorism, pure and simple? The Bolsheviks believe in the proletariat dictatorship. Some of our miners at Home appear to be true disciples of these stormy petrels.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Laksang arrived here on the 29th instant from Haiphong and Hoihow with a general cargo. The vessel ran within 40 miles of the centre of a typhoon, but no damage was suffered.

The s.s. Yuensang arrived here on the 28th instant from Manila with 20 saloon and steerage passengers and a general cargo.

The s.s. Chaksang arrived here on the 29th instant from Kobe with two saloon passengers and a general cargo.

The s.s. Fooksang arrived here on the 23rd instant from Calcutta and Straits with five saloon and steerage passengers and a general cargo.

The s.s. Haihong, will be despatched for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, on Friday, the 1st August, at 1 p.m. instead of Wednesday the 30th inst.

The R.M.S. "Monteagle" arrived at Moji on 29th July, left there on 30th July and is due at Shanghai on 1st August.

Telegraphic advice from the Pacific Mail Co.'s Shanghai office states that the s.s. Colombia, Voy 11, out, left that port on Tuesday July 29th, for Manila and is expected to arrive at this port on August 10th.

TYPHOON W. RINGS.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11.45 a.m. today:

DAY BY DAY.

MORE HAVE REPENTED OF SPEECH THAN OF SILENCE.

Yesterday there was a clean bill of health in the Colony.

The U.S.S. Helena arrived in the Harbour to-day, at one o'clock, from Manila.

A Chinese coolie committed suicide by hanging himself from a tree at Magazine Gap yesterday.

Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds, Secretary to the Sanitary Board, returned from active service to-day on the Shingyo Maru.

Purchasers of last Saturday's Telegraph are reminded that coupons for the Peace Souvenir are only valid up to and including to-morrow.

The death took place last night, at the Hongkong Hotel, of Mr. Norton, representing the well known Oregon lumber firm of Nortog and Harris.

We are requested to state that owing to the delayed publication of the Police Reserve Gazette entries for this month's Competition will remain open until August 7th.

Four weeks' hard labour was to-day given a Chinese who was caught by a watchman in Lascar Row attempting to dispose of a folding door which he stole from a house in Hollywood Road.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.40 p.m. yesterday:—Typhoon in about Long 126 degrees Lat. 18 moving north.

Mr. E. G. Jamieson, the British Vice-Consul at Canton, has reported to the police there that during his absence in Hongkong from the afternoon of Friday, July 25, to the early morning of Sunday, the 27th, two small silver cups were stolen from his drawing room. All the servants' quarters in the compound were thoroughly searched but without any result. Assistant Inspector Yu Cheong was sent into the city to make enquiries at all the second-hand shops and the hawkers in the vicinity, but he could find no trace of the stolen articles.

A very enjoyable time was spent at the Military Hospital on Monday the 28th inst. when No. 27 Company R.A.M.C. held their entertainment in connection with the Peace Celebrations. The first event of the day should have been a Tennis Tournament; this however had to be postponed owing to the unsettled weather, until a future date. The next item on the programme was a whist drive commencing at 6 p.m. At 7.30 an interval was announced and the Company adjourned to dinner. Shortly after 8.30 the Whist Drive was continued until 9.30. The first prize was won by Cpl. Ricks and the second by Sgt. Pitt. The remainder of the evening was given over to a smoking concert. Shortly before midnight a hearty vote of thanks was proposed to the Hongkong Peace Celebration Committee who had kindly provided the funds, after which the Company drank the health of the King and thus a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close.

CANTON'S NEW CITY.

A part of Canton will be a modern city after the next eight months, if the plans of the Canton Municipality can be carried out, says the Canton Times. According to the proposed budget, the Municipality expects to spend \$1,526,000 on the constructions of roads, parks, and other public places. So far the Municipality has on hand \$243,662.56. Some \$1,500,000 is expected in the next few weeks when the tramway franchise will be granted for a gratuity of \$1,000,000 and a loan of \$500,000. With what is on hand and to be received soon, it will not be difficult to undertake the various improvements. Of course, this also depends more or less on the coming political conditions and whether or not the officials will use the money properly.

H. K. P. R. ORDERS.

Orders issued by the Hon. Mr. Justice, Police Magistrate, and the Police Commissioner, are as follows:—

MODERN MODES.



TWO SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE BATHING SUITS.

What to Wear in the Sea.

NOVELTY BATHING COSTUMES.

As ordinary fashions are so extraordinary one would be very surprised to find bathing-dress fashions without an extra special touch of the grotesque. I am speaking, of course, of those wonderful bathing suits of satin, brocade, taffeta, and such like unsoothing materials. It is amusing to hear of the newest bathing gown in black charmeuse, cut in the fashionable evening dress style of no sleeves and no back and with rows of narrow ostrich feather trimming edging the very short skirt and outlining the décolletage. Either black or the brightest of colours are chosen for these mustn't-get-wet frocks, and among the most up-to-date models I saw one of blue and silver brocade cut in jumper style, another in orange brocade, with a panel front and back of—actually—lemon and silver tissue; and yet another in wine-red taffetas, with the short skirt made entirely of thick silk fringe.

Others were of black crepe-de-chine and glace silk, the three-inch sleeves and the low necks bordered with deep bands of cherry red or vivid green, just as are the latest Paris creations.

These garments would be ruined by half an hour in the sea, but they look very effective on the sands or at the tent door, especially as their wearers complete, the costume, by donning silk stockings and dainty tango slippers. These new seashore

outfits compare in costliness with gowns and costumes, seven to eight guineas being regarded as quite a moderate price.

The nicest materials for the bathing suit are stockinette, silk or wool, soft serge, and tussore. In the making comfort should be considered carefully, for a suit that drags or gets in the way too much when swimming is the greatest possible spoil-sport. The jumper style is by far the most comfortable, and a new one in navy wool stockinette is sketched above. The trimming is the most novel part, for this is of emerald green patent leather, and little patent leather buttons decorate the waist line.

The other very attractive bathing suit illustrated is of thick natural coloured tussore, trimmed with bands of saxe-blue and black-spotted foulard. This is made with a straight panel front and back, the front panel being continued at the sides into sash ends which tie at the back. A row of blue corded buttons keeps the panels together at each side, and more of these buttons trim the front. With this suit a cap of the spotted foulard covering a waterproof one should be made.

Among novelty suits for the girl who goes to the shore to swim there are "Jazz" swimming costumes, stockinette one-piece garments covered with weird zig-zag designs on the lines of the costume Harlequin wears in the Russian ballet.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

SCOTS MANNERS.

Sir,—May I take a small space in your paper for a short reply to the letter by "Let Glasgow Flourish" which appeared in your Monday's paper? This individual seems to take great exception to Robt. McWhirter's letters to his nephew Allick. I am not going to try and answer as fully as one would wish, so will leave that to McWhirter for his next letter, when I am certain he will answer this thin-skinned so-called Scotchman more fully and better than I.

What must appear stupid to those who have read what this individual wrote is, first, his question why, if McWhirter is a real Scotchman, he does not go for the Englishman more. That in itself shows his spleen. Secondly, he speaks of the way Englishmen take credit for everything, making him tired. Now, my opinion is that if McWhirter is a real Scotchman, then that is more than this fellow from Glasgow can claim to be, as a real Scotchman is like any other man to stir up feeling between man and man as he is doing. I take it that he must have had a "scotch" when he was young, and that he has not always given to

"scik" to hear of what he and the likes of him have taken credit for during the war, when common-sense people know otherwise and let it pass at that. He indirectly admits that there are grasping Scotchmen, but the poor English have as many, if not more. Well, surely one cannot argue over that, as there are many more of them (excepting in Hongkong).

When I notice from where this Scotchman lets off his "hot air," i.e., amongst the local Scotch colony, it is not surprising, as it is most all Scotch of a kind and any other who forms part of that establishment is a little in the way with the likes of this man from Glasgow. But I can assure him and his likes that Englishmen are quite able to hold their own anywhere, and a bit more at times, without a lot of fuss and without being clannish.

But go ahead, Robert McWhirter, with your friendly and amusing wit, which should be read by all folks as it is meant to be read, and not as by the thin-skinned so-called "Go-for-the-English" type. Robert, my boy, whether your letters skirt an Englishman or a Scotchman, they will be read by all fair-minded people, and I shall be the poorer every Friday, as long as you go on sending me a copy of your letters (and the dollar at \$16.15-16, mind you), feeling the better for a quiet smile, which your letters always give to

Yours truly,
PHO HONG PHILICO
Telok, July 29, 1919.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The telephone now requires just as much cultivation as the telephone voice, writes "Curlew" in the Daily Mail. A man can usually speak clearly enough in his first telephone conversation, but he hears badly. Nor is it only a question of practice; man can remain for years a bad hearer on the telephone. The fact is you must have a touch of imagination to hear well on the telephone. As a compensation for the absent stimulus of bodily presence, you must picture the speaker in the eye of your mind. The more clearly you do that the better you hear. Then, also, you must always have more than a touch of sympathetic intuition. You must be able to anticipate what is going to be said even when it is outside your daily round. It is the lack of intelligent anticipation that makes a man a bad hearer on the telephone. Suppose, for example, a man were talking on the telephone about Parliament and wanted to say that the Foreign Secretary was present. If his hearer were intelligent, "A. J. Balfour" would go over without a hitch; if the hearer were unintelligent, the initials would have to be repeated several times, and the result would be "H. A. Balfour."

As an instance of what can be done with enterprise and a comparatively small amount of capital in the establishment of a fruit canning business at Home, the Board of Agriculture cites the case of a lady living at Farnham Royal (Buckinghamshire). After receiving instruction at the Board's canning kitchen, she decided to start a depot. Accordingly, having collected a capital of £300, she commenced work in a converted cowshed. Originally she proposed merely to preserve the fruit grown on her three acres of ground. However, so lively has been the demand for her wares that not only has she planted two additional acres with fruit, but has had to buy large quantities of fruit from elsewhere to keep the depot fully employed. In addition to the original, cowshed, the works now consist of seven Army huts, and the accommodation is about to be still further increased. Last year, after paying all expenses, including salaries of £300 and £200 to the manager and sub-manager, bonus, grant to sinking fund, and allowance for depreciation, the profit was £500.

Something not far removed from dismay, I understand, says a writer in the Evening Standard, is felt in Scotland at the very positive rumour that the Royal Scots Greys, in breach of all tradition, are shortly going to India. This distinguished regiment, which has taken part in every Continental campaign since 1693, save the Peninsular War, has hitherto shared with the Guards and Household Cavalry the privilege—unique among Line units—of never serving abroad in peace time, and, as a matter of fact, there was a strong movement just before the war for its recognition de jure as well as de facto as "Scotland's Household Cavalry." The Greys are expected at Edinburgh for the first time in fifteen years, in the barracks specially built for them at Colinton in 1914—a "new model" of scientific comfort which is unlikely to be repeated for many a year to come, and Princes Street would sorely miss the touch of colour provided by the magnificent mounted orderlies in bearskin and scarlet to which it has been looking forward so long.

I was privileged (says a writer in the Westminster Gazette) to hear the views of a chafady on the Hawker celebrations, which may be instructive to those who say that Londoners have lost their heads and their sense of proportion. She went and saw the arrival. I learnt, because it was a bit of life. She saw Hawker, a pleasant-looking young chap, and she saw Mackenzie Grieve, looking as if he were anywhere else—which is a very fair statement of the expression of the average naval officer among an acclaiming populace. But she also talked it over with her neighbours afterwards, and they agreed it was a lot of nonsense. "A great many people were grumbling," she said, "and down our way they were saying it wasn't worth while doing things at all if you get all that not doing them. I express my opinion on the point of view, but it is just as well to know that the Londoners are not so much as they are looking for the Hawker celebrations."

NOTICES.

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A THIEVING "BOY."

TOOK WATCH IN LIEU OF WAGES.

A Chinese boy, was to-day charged, before Mr. R. E. Linsell, by Mrs. Edwards, residing at 17, Lee Yuen Street, Wanchai, with stealing her wrist watch and gold strap, valued at \$30, on July 6th. The boy said he took the watch in lieu of three months' wages which the complainant owed him. The complainant said that on the boy leaving her service, she gave him \$5, which was \$2 more than the stipulated wage. She did not owe the boy any money on his wages.

A Police Sergeant said that the boy stole the watch when he left the complainant's employ. She saw him yesterday in the street and had him arrested. Enquiries elicited from him the fact that he had pawned the watch. It was later recovered from the pawnbroker.

The boy, who was proved to have a previous conviction, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

CHOLERA IN FOCHOW.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN SUCCEUMBS.

Cholera is still very bad in Fochow, and despite every effort to cope with the outbreak, it is being found very difficult to cope with the situation. The American Red Cross was appealed to for help, and that institution is rendering valuable aid. In this connection, we regret to have to report the death of Mr. Dennis, the Secretary of Young Men's Christian Association, in Fochow, who contracted the malady whilst working amongst the stricken. His death will be much deplored by his many friends.

IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai is also suffering severely from the scourge. The port has been placed in quarantine and it is very difficult to get news of the actual state of affairs. A gentleman who has just arrived from Shanghai states the deaths total 200 a day, on the Pootung side.

THE SLIPPY STANE.

[In Monday's issue we published a letter from a correspondent who said, among other things, that Robt. MacWhirter "is not a Scotchman" and that "he makes slips now and then." The following is Mr. MacWhirter's reply—Ed. H.K.T.]

I.
Wade canny through this weary warl;
An' pick your steps wi' care;
Never wi' your neebours quarrel,
But aye do what is fair.
Folks fa' an' never rise again,
Wha never fell before,
For there's aye a muckle slippy stane
At ilka body's door.

II.
Gin your neebour chance to slip,
Ye mauna pass him by,
But lend a hand, help him up,
Dinna' let him lie.
The case may sometime be your ain,
Though ye hae wealth in store,
For there's aye a muckle slippy stane
At ilka body's door.

III.
There's slippy stanes, where'er ye gang,
At palace, cot or ha';
An' ye maun watch an' no gang wrong,
Or owe them ye may fa'.
For Emperors and Kings hae fa'en
An' nobles many a score,
For there's aye a muckle slippy stane
At ilka body's door.

MORE HONGKONG MEN RETURN.

COMPLAINTS REGARDING ACCOMMODATION.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Pyrrhus arrived early this morning, bringing back six Hongkong men who have been on active service for varying periods. They are Messrs. Ewin, Jack, Maher, Hamilton, "Sky" Kerrison and Green. There are also about half a dozen Shanghai men who will be transhipped for that port. Complaints with regard to lack of accommodation are made with regard to the Pyrrhus as with other vessels bringing back demobilised men. No fans were supplied, the food was bad and had to be eaten off rusty tin plates, no table cloths were provided and altogether the accommodation was of the roughest kind imaginable. It is difficult to understand why the Government does not try to make these men, who have volunteered their services for their country a little more comfortable, even though it may have no further use for their services. Some of the men are far from being in good health and the least that could be done is that the voyage back to the centres of their activities in civil life should be made as pleasant as possible and thus greatly aid a speedy return to health and strength.

As an instance of the tardy manner in which the British Government has acted towards some, we give the case of a Shanghai boy who returned by the Pyrrhus. He volunteered for service about two years ago and proceeded to England where he joined the Officers' Training Corps. During physical drill the lad had the misfortune to break his leg and owing to inefficient setting he became a cripple and will remain so, more or less, to the end of his days. Prior to his volunteering for service, the boy had just entered commercial life and was able to pay his mother, who is not over blessed with this world's goods, and has to support herself, something like \$50 a month. This of course, ceased when the boy joined up and a generous Government allowed the mother half a crown a week, paid in Shanghai at the ruling rate of exchange! True, the lad's employers acted most generously, continuing to pay a good portion of his salary and had it not been for this generosity the case would have been hard indeed. The Government in this case refuses a pension. The Government really ought to show a little more appreciation of the fact that these men, to all intents and purposes, offered their lives for their Country.

Amongst those men who have been "through the mill" is a young Hongkongite who has been in France since 1917. He arrived in England on June 17 and after only three months' training was sent straight to France. He was present at Courtrai when the British advanced about five miles but were driven back by the historical counter-attack. From that front he was sent to Vimy Ridge and was present at all the heavy engagements which took place there. From Vimy he was sent to Ypres and subsequently to Arras and Achincourt and finally was present in the great offensive, which practically ended the war. He was attached to the renowned 56th Division, London Territorials, and has been wounded several times and has also been gassed. He holds three medals and has had practically as much experience in the actual fighting as any of the men who went from Hongkong. Our hero was also a keen athlete and has won several sporting tournaments organised in France, in the front lines, including the Amateur Lightweight Boxing Championship.

By the Shingo Maru there returned Lieut. P. J. Jennings, Lieut. C. Farebrother Mason, Lieut. C. M. W. Reynolds, Lieut. H. West, and Lieut. E. B. Lambert.

A GLANCE IN HER GLASS

on rising in the morning will reveal to every woman whether or not she needs



These dainty little gentle-nature laxatives ensure daily regularity, clear the skin of pimples and blotches, cure sick headaches, bilious attacks, liverishness and ill-smelling breath. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Bechmen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICES.

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(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO STRAITS & BURMA, OCEAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES

S.S.	leave Hongkong	Due Marseilles	Due London
NAGOYA	26th August	28th Sept	7th October.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

S.S.	leave Hongkong	Due Bombay
DILWARA	30th July	14th Aug.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA.

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

* will take a limited number of Passengers for Marseilles and London with transhipment at Bombay.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

CP OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moj)) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMER	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia	Aug. 7	Aug. 25
*Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 6
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20	Sept. 10
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 22
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
*Monteagle	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
*Monteagle	Dec. 16	Jan. 9
Empress of Russia	Dec. 23	Jan. 12

FARES HONGKONG TO UNITED KINGDOM.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" Gold \$491 Subject to change without notice.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA" Gold \$436
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"
"MONTEAGLE"

CANADA'S NEW TRAIN DELUXE "THE TRANS-CANADA LTD."

For particulars regarding passage rates, sailings and reservations of accommodation, apply to the General Agent, Canada and United States, at 42, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports, Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KITANO MARU (calling Malacca) Friday, 8th Aug., at Noon.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 22nd Aug., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSIN MARU ... Thursday, 31st July.

TOTOMI MARU ... Tuesday, 12th Aug.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

IYO MARU ... Wednesday, 6th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KOSOKU MARU ... Wednesday, 13th Aug.

ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

AWA MARU ... (London & Antwerp) Mon., 4th Aug.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers ... From Hongkong ...

SIBERIA MARU ... Calling at Keelung ...

KINYO MARU ... 13th Aug.

PERSIA MARU ... 28th Aug.

KOREA MARU ... 10th Sept.

NIPPON MARU ... 25th Sept.

TENYO MARU ... 2nd Oct.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, CALIF., ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS AND DEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers ... Leave Hongkong.

ANYO MARU ... 10th Sept.

KIYO MARU ... 14th July.

SEIYO MARU ... 4th Nov.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to T. DAIGO, Manager, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA-PACIFIC-LYN

FOR SAN FRANCISCO Direct.

S.S. "BINTANG"

Will be despatched as above on or about

Aug., 6th, 1919.

For freight apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN

Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

15,000 tons, American Registry (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

Aug. 22nd, 1919. Sept. 11th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS-PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing

LONDON & ANTWERP

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

J. H. RISS & Co., Canton.

HONGKONG 101, 111, 112, 113.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL MARINE.

The New York financial correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes—On account of the increasing antagonism which is becoming apparent on all sides, it is now limited in shipping and financial circles that the directors of the International Mercantile Marine will withdraw their recommendation that the company's ships be sold to a British syndicate in order to avoid an overwhelming defeat of the proposal at the hands of the stockholders at the meeting on June 16. The announcement by the American International Corporation that the 80,000 shares of the International Mercantile Marine which it owns will be cast against the plan to sell the ships is accepted as additional evidence by the sceptics in support of their claims that from the first Marine officials must have suspected that the plan would never be ratified by the shareholders. Mr. Frank Vanderlip, who is a director of the American International Corporation, was one of the two delegates to Europe who arranged the deal to sell the Marine's ships to you, and it is argued that Mr. Vanderlip must have had then a good idea of his co-directors' attitude regarding the plan, although it is admitted that the directors may have changed their minds about the advisability of the plan while Mr. Vanderlip was in Europe. The American International Corporation makes it quite certain now, however, that it believes that the interests of the stockholders and of the country will be best served by retaining the ships under the British flag and continuing in the steamship business. The chief reasons ascribed are that the fleet is one of the best in the world, and if sold cannot be duplicated at any price in less than three years, and then only at a cost of more than twice the price offered by the British syndicate. The sale of the ships would inevitably lead to the liquidation to the American company as a going concern which would mean the giving up of the dock leases and terminal facilities, and the abandonment of the goodwill and the valuable assets established in the course of many years. These objections, and many similar, it is pointed out by impartial observers here, are being discovered at a very late date, when the public has been led to believe that the negotiations were practically concluded, and after the shares of the International Mercantile Marine Corporation have been bandied about for a year or more. As a result, the corporation's shares on the stock market, despite the undoubted value behind them, attract only the ultra-speculative element in Wall Street.

SHIPPING AT HOME.

Cardiff, June 30.—Conditions in the shipping trade continue to improve. Chartering has been active and an exceptionally large proportion of tonnage is being hired out for periods extending from one to three years ranging between 20s. and 25s. per ton gross per month. Ownership of single ships is changing hands almost daily and prices appreciably higher than those paid six or nine months ago. Large vessels are realising up to £25 per ton and small coasters up to £50 per ton and over. Ship repairing.—In this industry work is extremely active. All the yards are full and control will terminate at the end of the present month. At Newcastle the ship-repairing trade continues extremely active. A large number of vessels are awaiting repairs, but considerable delay is caused by the refusal to work overtime. Every effort is made to give prompt despatch, but even small repairs take many weeks to complete.

PASSING OF A DUCAL HOUSE.

Lilleshall, the Duke of Sutherland's former seat in Shropshire, and one of the most famous residences in the country, has been bought by Sir John Leigh, Bart. Thus one of the statelyst houses in "our old nobility" passes to a Lancashire cotton spinner. Sir John received his baronetcy last year for his generosity to various war enterprises. He gave to the Red Cross the John Leigh Memorial Hospital at Altrincham, which he built in honour of his father (founder of John Leigh, Ltd., of Oldham), and it is now carried on as the Cheshire County Home for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors. He has also given his father's mansion at Brooklands, near Manchester, as a hospital for shell-shocked officers, and presented a public park to Altrincham.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	31st Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	2nd Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwangse	5th Aug. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tamling	5th Aug. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidsthips. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tain-tai weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July 30, 1919

Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	Java	in port	31st July	Shanghai
Tjiliwong	Java	30th July	5th Aug.	Japan

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 1st Aug. at 1 p.m.
Quinnebaug	Medina	TUES. 5th Aug. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 8th Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haitan ... A. H. Stewart ... SUN. 3rd Aug. at 10 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
YOKOHAMA & Kobe	Fooksang	Wed., 30th July at 5 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & Kobe	Fookshing	Thurs., 31st July at 5 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Chaksang	Fri., 1st Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Fri., 1st Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 1st Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Loksang	Sat., 2nd Aug. at d'light.
KOBE	Kumsang	Sat., 2nd Aug. at 5 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 8th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Steamers from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hailow where independent cargo is received.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Dera.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers	For	Will be despatched
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports	9th Aug. 11 a.m.
"EASTERN"	Melbourne, via Queensland Ports	26th Aug. 11 a.m.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built especially for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A daily qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and Further Particulars Apply To

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

AGENTS.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

Hongkong to San Francisco.

via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "WEST CONOB" 10th Aug.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" 13th Aug.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" 10th Sept.

S.S. "ECUADOR" 8th Oct.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Apply to—

Company's Office in

Telephone No. 141. ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

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6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaux.

American Business & Social.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th August.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 23rd August.
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd August.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"KASADO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th Aug.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Friday, 1st August.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th Aug.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Wednesday, 3rd Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 31st July.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 30th July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODECAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG.

BANGKOK

and/or

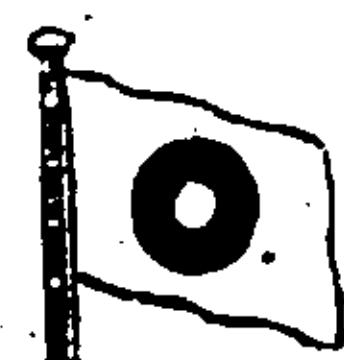
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top-Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKYO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 15th.

"ELDERIDGE" ... 15th.

"EDMORE" ... August 21st.

"WEST HEPPBURN" ... Middle Sept.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" ... About August 25th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.
Telephone: 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER

SAILING DATE.

"BESSIE DOLLAR" ...

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"TANCRED" ... about 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

AMERICAN ASIATIC S. S. CO.

S.S. GOTHIC PRINCE

Will be despatched for NEW YORK via PANAMA

CANAL on or about 20th August.

For freight and further particulars apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 17th Aug., at 3 p.m. to—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan, Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPANLYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Cheung, from Shanghai.

Liubarnard, from Shanghai.

Chinese Hotel, Chuchinglin, from Amoy.

Mr. Chungkuanyue, c/o Liang-yuanchee, No. 24 Bonham Road, from Shanghai.

Akiyama, Passenger, Celebes Maru, c/o Osakashosen, from Osaka.

T. KRING, Superintendent, Hongkong July 25, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegrams Office at Hongkong:—

Careem, from Macao.

Famji, from Masjid Bombay.

Liang, from New York.

L. L. Redyck, American Consulate from New Britain Conn.

Miss Barnes Banvard Co. from Harbin retransmitted from Singapore.

Miss Hamel passenger Kamo Maru, c/o Agents, from Medan.

Rinchee, from New York.

Robertson, care Chartered Bank, from Sydney.

D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent, Hongkong, July 24, 1919.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	31 July
Straits and Colcutta	Chikang	J. M. Co.	31 July
Shanghai	Loisang	J. M. Co.	31 July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hahong	D. L. Co.	1 Aug.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	1 Aug.
Manila	Yensang	J. M. Co.	1 Aug.
Kobe	Kunsang	J. M. Co.	2 Aug.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	2 Aug.
Swatow	Huitan	D. L. Co.	3 Aug.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	3 Aug.
Japan	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	3 Aug.
Shanghai	Kwangse	B. & S.	5 Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	5 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnabang	D. L. Co.	5 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	6 Aug.
Manila	Lovegang	J. M. Co.	8 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	8 Aug.
Calcutta via Ports	Yeboshi M.	N. Y. K.	10 Aug.
Bombay and Colombo	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	12 Aug.
Genoa	Kasado M.	O. S. K.	13 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kosoku M.	N. Y. K.	13 Aug.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Tynes	1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st.	1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st.
1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st.	1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st.	1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st.

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Tynes	1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st.	1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st.
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Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

Consumption	1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st.	1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st.
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Service to houses in Rider Main Districts discontinued from Rider Main and a supply given by public water fountains only up to the 15th June.

1. Constant supply in all districts from 1st June to 15th June.

2. Constant supply in all districts during 1st to 15th June.

3. Constant supply in all districts during 1st to 15th June.

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50. Constant supply in all districts during 1st to 15th June.

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

D. W. GRIFFITH'S "INTOLERANCE."

A CORONET ATTRACTION.

See D. W. Griffith's "Intolerance" when it opens at the Coronet Theatre on Friday evening next. If you would be amazed and thrilled and fascinated by what has been called the most novel, stupendous and magnificent stage work the world has ever known. One performance will be given daily at 9.15.

In "Intolerance," Mr. Griffith has achieved the seemingly impossible, for he has literally rebuilt the past and contrasted it with the present. Through four civilizations he reveals love's mighty struggle with intolerance. In his production of Ancient Babylon, of Medieval France, of Judea of the Nazarene and a phase of adventurous modern life, he shows you history in the making, famous scenes and deeds, the life, the romance, the joys, the sorrows, the loves and triumphs and failures of many of the world's most celebrated personages.

This spectacle, says a famous critic, "is one that stirs the imagination, attacks the emotions and staggers the eye. So gigantic is it, so universal in theme and so diversified in contents, that it seems impossible to believe that the brain of one man directed and planned it all."

In its cast, the largest ever assembled for a stage production, are seen, among other film favourites, Mae Marsh, Constance Talmadge, Miriam Cooper, Seena Owen, Lillian Gish, Margery Wilson, Robert Harron, Alfred Paget, Elmo Lincoln, Tully Marshall, Walter Long, etc. Some of the names of the stars do not appear in the programme at all. For instance, Sir Herbert Tree appears as an "extra" in one brief scene. De Wolf Hopper took part in some of the mob scenes and Douglas Fairbanks in others. They did this just to be in a picture which they knew would be a world sensation. It was just a quiet tribute to a great producer.

Booking is now open at Robinson's and as it is expected that the demand for seats will prove a record, early reservation is essential. The production will be shown for three nights only.

"UNDRESS" CLOTHES.

"It's the thin end of the wedge," said a spectator at a recent Costume ball at Home on seeing slim maidens pouring in clad in various types of trousers and breeches. "And the other end of the wedge you'll see in a few minutes." The "other end" was soon personified in a "pixie". There was no back to her dress, there was very little front, and nothing to speak about in the way of sides. The skirt came to an abrupt end well above the knee, the only other articles of dress were a pair of black stockings and a pair of shoes. She was not alone in her daring either, for the general tendency was all in this direction. There is liberty enough in the streets and thoroughfares these days; theatre dresses become scantier each night, but the climax is reached at the costume ball, where the minimum of concealment is aimed at, and what would once have been considered daring on the beach at Ostend in the bathing season, now passes unnoticed in the general outbreak of "undress" costume. Stockings will probably be the next thing to disappear. Indeed, in some cases they have already done so, not only among the ladies, but on the male side too. "A tunic of silver, reaching no further than half way down the hips, was the complete costume of a dancer at a recent ball, unless the stain with which he had darkened his legs and arms can be included as 'clothing'."

The scheme for education in time of war was a great piece of organisation. He hoped that that movement of incredible promise and fertility would not be allowed to die. He trusted that men of the Empire would make it one of their objects to maintain an interest in the educational unity of the Empire.

He was anxious to see a system of equality of education established throughout the Empire.

He wanted every Englishman, when he emigrated to the Colonies, or when one Colonial settled in another part of the Empire, to feel that wherever he settled his children would have the best educational opportunities which the Empire could afford. In that movement they had the germ of an all-Empire educational system, and they should see that the movement did not waste itself in the sands.

At the afternoon session Mr. L. C. Amery, M.P., presided in the absence of Viscount Milner.

In a letter Lord Milner expressed the opinion that it would be a great benefit to individual students of the Empire if it could be rendered easy for men who desired to do so, to take their University degrees at more than one seat of learning in different parts of the Empire.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES.

A noteworthy mark in the history of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce's Chinese Language School was reached yesterday, when the certificates won in the School's first examinations were presented. The function took place in the Chamber's room. Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided, and among those present were Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Messrs H. J. Brett, C. H. P. Hay, W. C. J. Bonnar, R. Ross Thomson, C. S. Gubbay, J. H. Brister, E. A. M. Williams, D. K. Blair, Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce (Director of the School), Mr. N. G. Nolan (Examiner), Messrs D. K. Moss, A. W. Smith, K. S. Morrison, A. E. Mackenzie, the Chinese lecturers and others.

The Chairman said:

Dr. Pearce, Mr. Nolan, Chinese Directors of Studies and Students of the Chinese Language School, the General Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have asked the successful students at the recent final examinations, conducted by Mr. Nolan, to attend to day to receive their certificates of proficiency. You may perhaps think that this is an unnecessary and superfluous procedure seeing that the students are no longer schoolboys, but to my mind the occasion is one that should not be passed lightly over, because every student perfecting himself in the Chinese language is one more step towards the further development of the immense trading and industrial opportunities in China. (Applause). It gives this Committee the keenest satisfaction to be able to congratulate the students upon the excellent results achieved, the more so, as knowing something of the intricacies of the Chinese language, we appreciate the great sacrifice of your leisure which you must have made in order to prepare for the final test. The moral reward for a "good deed well done" is in itself great, but your efforts will undoubtedly bring material reward as well, not only to yourselves but to the nation to which you belong. I trust that your success may inspire more of your countrymen to follow in your footsteps. It is indeed time that we abandoned the idea that the English language will take us to the uttermost parts of the earth. Mind you Gentlemen, I don't say it won't, but there are many places, and China is one of them, where, with English alone, we are apt to only scratch the surface, when we ought to be working on the lower levels where the seams are richer, and the opportunities greater. (Applause).

Now that the war is ended and our young men are gradually returning to peaceful pursuits, I confidently believe that the language school will receive from the numerous firms established here the support that it should, and in this connection I might mention, that although the school is shortly to lose its present quarters, suitable premises have been secured and with the co-operation of Dr. Pearce and the Chinese Directors of studies it will be able to cope with all the demands that I hope will be made on it. At the risk of making the students over-conceited I would like to read to you an extract from a letter from Mr. Nolan to the Chamber dealing with the examinations.

"I conclude I wish to inform you and your Committee that I did not expect to find the Candidates so well prepared. I was indeed greatly surprised to find they had such a good knowledge of the spoken language. Not only did they show their ability in the Cantonese dialect but also spoke it thoroughly. Their tones were excellent. I could not find any fault with their pronunciation at all, which shows that Dr. Pearce, the Director of the School, has left no stone unturned in order to make the school a credit to himself, the Chamber of Commerce and the British Community."

Gentlemen, the Committee of this Chamber, sincerely endorse Mr. Nolan's remarks regarding Dr. Pearce. They are deeply appreciative of his efforts, and they congratulate you upon having attained, so worthy a Director of Studies, and also upon your own efforts, which enabled you to take such full advantage of the opportunities offered. Before presenting the certificates, I would like to thank Mr. Nolan for his services in presiding at the recent examinations.

The winners of certificates were: Messrs D. K. Moss, A. E. Mackenzie, K. S. Morrison, F. Bevington and A. W. Smith. Mr. Moss said: On behalf of the students I have been requested to thank the Chamber for the very efficient manner in which the school has been and is still conducted. Also to say how much we appreciate the guidance and lectures of Dr. Pearce who has the happy knack of making a tedious subject of study interesting. I am still on the sub-committee of the Language School and shall be only too glad to assist present or intending future students of the school to the best of my ability. Any suggestions from outside or inside will always be welcome. (Applause).

Dr. T. W. Pearce said: I would like to say just one word as to the satisfaction, which I, as Director of Studies, feel in having shown that Cantonese can be learned in Hongkong by men who have been immersed in ordinary duties and in extra undertakings—I understand they have been serving their country in military duties, and they have found time, energy, and grit to put into the study, and successful study, of Cantonese—under conditions most adverse. I would like to testify concerning the men who have been attending the Language School what I feel is their due. I think they have been exemplary, and I think the example they have set is likely to be followed—that is my most earnest hope—by many under conditions more favourable than those which we have had to confront during the last two years and a half. (Applause). As you have pointed out, Sir, my friends have their reward, the external symbol or sign so to speak of their reward, and I am bound to say that so far as I can judge, the certificate which Messrs. Kelly and Walsh have provided is in itself an artistic thing, to represent what my friend Mr. Nolan has put before you quite clearly the standard expected from the men. They were to be competent to transact through the medium of Cantonese all ordinary mercantile business with absolute safety and assurance. Mr. Nolan has found that they are able to do so. I think this ought to be the warrant, and the guarantee of something to which that certificate really points. All I can say, in conclusion, is, having expressed the satisfaction which I have in being here to-day—and the three Chinese lecturers with me, as it they had I have learned, through experience in the School, how to do the work of the School very much better than any of the four of us understood, when we first entered upon our duties. What I did want in my own name, and for them is just this: that some of the best things that have come into my own life have come to me through the medium of the Cantonese language. If you know the language of the people you are certainly in a better position to enter into the spirit of the people. You can get on terms with them. There can be the interchange of goodwill and good-fellowship that will render possible so many things that must be helpful in mercantile as in other affairs. And I do earnestly hope that this Language School and the work that has been done thus far may be merely the beginning of something very substantial indeed, very far-reaching and quite enduring in the way of better mutual understanding, leading to all good results in this Colony to those of us who are engaged in its affairs and seeking to do the best we can by each other no matter the nationality to which we belong. (Loud applause).

This concluded the proceedings.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WYNAND FOCKINK'S

"MARASCHINO"

FAMOUS LIQUEUR.

Obtainable from A. S. Watson, Co., Ltd. and the Leading Wine Merchants

Sole distributors for China HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO.

TO-DAY'S MATINEE

AT

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

"THE PRIZE PACKETS"

WILL GIVE A FINE PROGRAMME.

Prices: 60 Cents, 30 Cents & 20 Cents for Children to Stalls only.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"PYRRHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 30th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 19th August, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1919.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Godown to lease with option to purchase. Give location, rental, size and other particulars. Answer Box 210 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

£75 FOR A KEATS LETTER.

"I was taken ill when so violent a rush of blood came to my lungs that I felt nearly suffocated." A letter containing these words from Keats to Fanny Browne telling her of his advancing consumption realised £75 at the sale of the Morrison manuscripts. "I shall be looking forward to health," added the dying poet, "and the spring and the routine of our old walks." Two of Mary Stuart's letters sold for £256, and forty letters, which passed between Hume and Rousseau realised £105.

This concluded the proceedings.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1919

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 12 Chatham Road, Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising—Teak extension dining table & chairs, Teak sideboard & dinner wagon, Teak overmantels, mirrors, tea tables, teapots, carpets, teak bedsteads, teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak dressing tables, chests of drawers etc. etc.

On View from Wednesday, the 30th inst.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery. Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

16 Bales Blankets
36 Sides Chrome Box Hide
10 Tins Soft Soap
5 Cases "Three Boys" Soap
5 Cases "Sunlight" Soap
50 Cases Bar Soap

Also

a Quantity of Sundries

Terms: Cash on delivery. Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 2nd August, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Gent's & Lady's Brown & Black Shoes & Boots

(in lots to suit purchasers)

On view from Friday, the 1st August, 1919.

Terms: Cash on delivery. Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.—We have been requested by the above Company to announce that new share-packets will be issued at par to shareholders on the 16th June, 1919, in the proportion of ONE new share for every TWO old shares, fractions being disregarded.

Holders of "BEARER" Warrants should deposit their holdings not later than the 9th August, 1919, accompanied by payment of the equivalent of 21 Sterling for each new share claimed, with their Bankers who will stamp the warrants on the face thereof with the words "RIGHTS CLAIMED 1919."

Registered shareholders should pay to their Bankers the equivalent of 21 Sterling for each new share claimed, not later than the 9th August, 1919.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1919.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of NINE PENCE per Share on account of the year 1919 has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of August 1919 to Shareholders on the Register on MONDAY, the 11th day of August 1919 and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/6 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th July 1919.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong. Branch: Panoff Building, New York.

Now is the Time to Start Your Account SAVINGS OR CURRENT.

Your own Account of Business, under Your own Name.

FREEDOM OF ACTION, SELF-RESPECT, HAPPINESS.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be Welcome.

J. USING, M.A., Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1919.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

HOME LABOUR TROUBLES.

London, July 24.
Mr. Lloyd George is now actively intervening in the coal strike. He interviewed leading coal-owners at Downing Street last night. The coal shortage is beginning to be felt in London. The Controller announced that no household would be allowed more than two hundred weight weekly. The railway executive has ordered railway managers to prepare for a possible reduction of twenty per cent. of all passenger and goods services on Monday. Holiday-makers were warned of the danger of stranding and race meeting specials have been suspended. Thirty thousand have struck in Derbyshire, 23,000 in Nottingham, while 300,000 textile workers were idle at Leeds at the end of the week. A mob of 3,000 in the Wigan district forced the closing of the pits. Troops are arriving in the disturbed districts, but it is emphasised they are solely employed in protecting pumpers. A strike of port-workers at Liverpool resulted in the stoppage of traffic and two hundred ships, including the Olympic, are imprisoned in the docks.

The Conference between Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Horne and Sir Auckland Geddes representing the Government and the Executive of the Miners' Federation at Downing Street lasted two and a half hours. An agreed statement was subsequently issued and states that the Government made an offer on a new basis for piece rate wages in accordance with the ten per cent reduction of output under the Sankey Report whereby workers would not suffer loss of earnings. The Federation has agreed to consider the offer.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the coal situation was unchanged except for an increase of 100,000 tons in North. The Government had made it clear to the miners' executive with regard to piece rates that the Sankey Report must be adhered to and an average of ten per cent. must be the basis of the arrangement. The Government were doing their best to deal with the industrial situation. They were well aware that a number of people, not very large, was aiming at the destruction of our whole social and political system and doing their best to foment discontent. The Government would use their whole force to protect the people from any undue pressure. (Cheers.) They would do whatever seemed effective with regard to agitators and with regard to profiteering they would take whatever action was possible before the committee on it reported.

EFFICIENT AND SUFFICIENT.

London, July 24.
In the House of Commons Mr. Long moving a vote of sixty millions sterling for the Navy said the personnel of the Navy was at present 150,000 compared with 407,000 at the armistice. Out of 300 warships and 500 auxiliaries under order at the armistice 54 warships and 110 auxiliaries which were essential to replace old ships or so far advanced that cessation of construction was uneconomical were being completed. The cancelled ships included three battle-cruisers, including the Howe. The warships under construction included a battlecruiser, fourteen lightcruisers, thirty-seven destroyers and thirty-two submarines.

The increase of pay in the Navy would amount to £10,000,000 in 1919. He emphasised the importance of an efficient Navy staff at the Admiralty in order to keep the Admiralty up-to-date. He announced the appointment of a Committee under Admiral Phillimore to investigate the lessons of the war. He also emphasised the necessity of showing the flag in distant waters of the Empire. The Admiralty would do its best to economise, but the Navy must be efficient and sufficient.

THE EGYPTIAN TROUBLE.

London, July 24.
In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Harmsworth stated that General Allenby reported that the killed and wounded in the recent disturbances in Egypt were natives 800 and 1,600, European and other civilians, 31 and 25, military 29 and 1,40. Natives numbering 3,700 had been sentenced in connection with the disturbances receiving mostly short sentences but including 39 death sentences and 27 sentences of penal servitude for life. Military courts ended on July 15 in view of the complete restoration of tranquillity in Egypt (Cheers). General Allenby had stated that he was remitting three months of the sentences imposed by military courts and was releasing persons interned on political grounds.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

London, July 24.
His Majesty has accepted President Wilson's invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit America as a guest of the Government on the termination of his Canadian visit about October 31.

HOME CRICKET.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

THE EX-KAISER

London, July 24.
In the House of Lords on the second reading of the Peace Treaty Lord Curzon disagreed with the view that the trial of the ex-Kaiser might attract support to him. Comparing the ex-Kaiser with condemned sovereigns of history he said there was something picturesque about Charles the First, something grand and almost heroic in the intellectual scope and imagination of Napoleon but the man who was not only guilty of the war's atrocities, but ignominiously fled from the country immediately it was in difficult circumstances was a man unimaginable as a hero or martyr. His presence just over the German border might be a political danger. All the Allies believed the ex-Emperor more than any individual was responsible for the shocking breach of faith whereby the war began.

He more than any man was responsible for the terrible crimes disfiguring the war. Upon his shoulders for ever more would rest the burden of the appalling calamity which had overtaken the world. The ex-Kaiser had hitherto always emphasised the commanding nature of his position. It was difficult from the tenor of his speeches to estimate whether he was regarding himself as a special protégé of the Almighty or whether the Almighty was under his special patronage. Such a man ought to be tried, judged and if guilty punished. The difficulties of holding the trial had been exaggerated. The final decision as regards the place of the trial would be taken. If it took place in Britain it did not follow that London would be the place selected.

Speaking on the Anglo-French Treaty Lord Curzon said France had a bitter experience in this war also, more than on the previous occasion. Her eastern frontiers were singularly defenceless, she had seen them without provocation, almost without warning, overrun by the forces of a powerful enemy. In the future the League of Nations would provide protection against such an outrage but for the moment the League was not finally and firmly constituted, therefore France desired protection, which the Treaty afforded. The real test of the Treaty was whether it was an instrument leading to peace in Europe and the world. He opined none could hesitate to answer affirmatively. He was pleased, almost surprised, at the absolute unanimity wherewith this very great undertaking was accepted by every section of public opinion in this country. (Cheers.) In the House of Lords the Peace Treaty passed in all stages unanimously. The Anglo-French Treaty Bill passed all stages without discussion and amid cheers.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE QUESTION.

London, July 24.
In the House of Commons in the debate on the third reading of the Finance Bill Capt. Wedgwood Benn moved its rejection on the ground that it initiated a system of Colonial Preference.

Mr. J. W. Wilson likewise objected to the extension of preference to mandated territories.

Mr. Chamberlain replying declared it was not proposed that we should take for ourselves in a mandated country any advantage which was not open to any other members of the League of Nations, but in respect of mandates relationship with us we would give them in our markets something we did not give to all the world outside. (Cheers.) We contemplated favouring import into this country of goods from mandated territories. We were not securing any selfish advantage for ourselves in the markets of mandated territory and not doing here for the produce of a mandated country anything which any other nation might not do for its own market if it so pleased. If this Budget was referred to in future with any word of praise or commendation it would be because for the first time it established the principle of Imperial Preference by legislative act.

Capt. Benn's motion was rejected by 215 votes to 46.

RUSSIAN TROOPS MUTINY.

London, July 24.
An Archangel communique says a mutiny among the Russians on the Onega front has occurred, due to Bolshevik propaganda. The Russians handed over the front and town to the enemy. On the railway front the Bolsheviks attacked the British when taking over the line from the mutineers. The enemy was repulsed. General Innes now controls the situation and the fresh British volunteers are believed to be equal to the perilous task.

An Archangel communique says the situation everywhere has stabilised excepting on the Onega front where the enemy hold the town and whole of the river. Russians on the railway front who are disaffected have been withdrawn. Troops on other fronts have not shown signs of discontent.

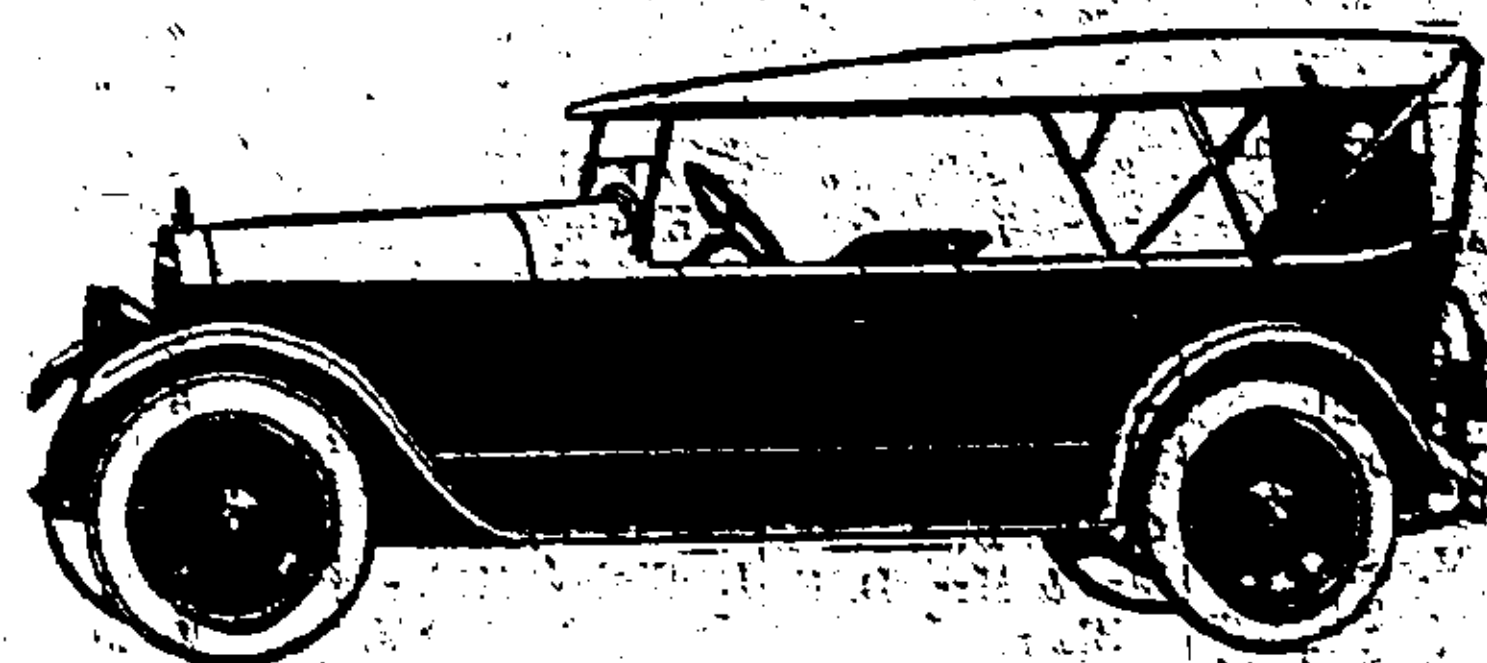
BRITISH CASUALTIES IN RUSSIA.

London, July 24.
In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Forester stated that the British casualties in Russia since November 1918 were officers 10 killed and 30 wounded, men, 148 killed and 185 wounded. Two officers and 37 men were missing.

CANADIANS IMPRISONED.

London, July 24.
Of the seven Canadians indicted in connection with the death of Captain George Green at Brest, 100,000 men, 148 killed and 185 wounded. Two officers and 37 men were missing.

NOTICES.



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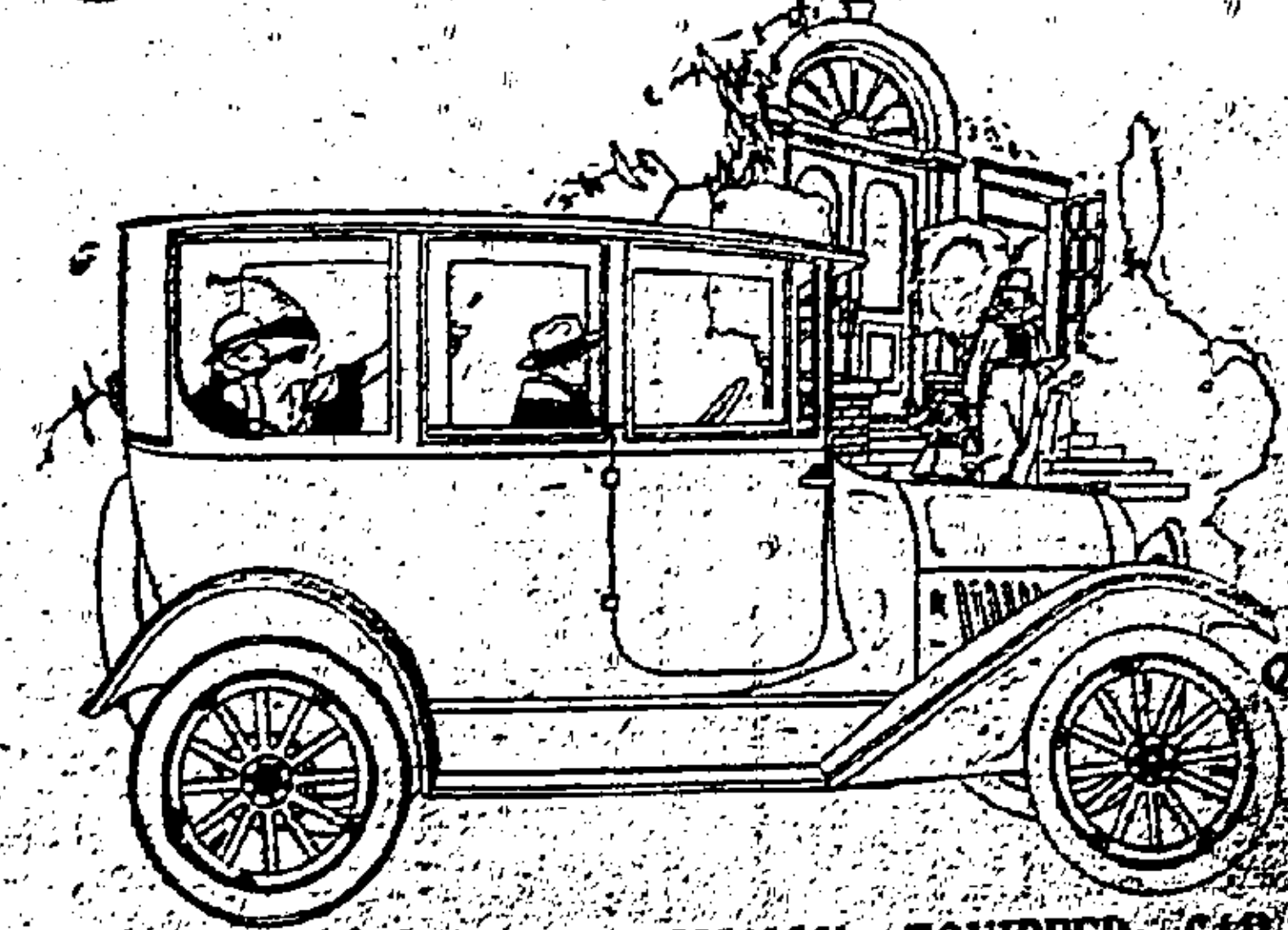
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Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks n.	\$700
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons n.	435
North China n.	\$250
Unions n.	300
Yangtzes n.	254
Far Easterns n.	23
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires n.	138
H. K. Fires n.	340
Shipping.	
Douglases n.	9614
Steamboats n.	2434
Indos (Pref.) n.	32
Indos (Def.) n.	173
Shells n.	230
Ferries n.	35
Refineries.	
Sugars n.	18246
Malabons n.	41
Mining.	
Kailans n.	60
Langkats n.	\$20
Shanghai Loans n.	\$20
Shai Explorations n.	210
Raubs n.	446
Tronohs n.	526
Ural Caspians n.	98
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c. n.	1684
H.K. Wharves n.	128
K. Docks n.	\$254
Shai Docks n.	1134
N. Engineerings n.	125
Lands, Hotels & Buildings. n.	125
Centrals n.	830
H.K. Hotels n.	46
L. Inves. n.	175
H. Phreys Est. n.	97
K'loon Lands n.	\$300
L. Reclamations n.	\$33
West Points n.	\$2074
Cotton Mills. n.	\$112
Ewos n.	\$2124
Kung Yiks n.	\$154
Lau Kung Mows n.	835
Oriental n.	13
Shai Cottons n.	180
Yangtzepeeps n.	84
Miscellaneous.	
Cements n.	284
China Borneos n.	784
Do. Light n.	34
China Providents n.	814
Dairy Farms n.	734
Electric H. K. n.	80
Electric Macao n.	12
Hongkong Ropes n.	146
Hk. Tramways n.	535
Peak Trams, old n.	12
Do. new n.	29
Steam Laundries n.	12
Steel Foundries n.	12
Water-boats n.	12
Watsons n.	12
Wm. Powells n.	12
Wisemans n.	12

Hongkong, July 30, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 30d. 11h. 50m. — Warning to Hongkong, Manila, Canton, &c. — A typhoon in Lat. 14° N. Long. 155° E. direction W.N.W. velocity unknown.

July 30d. 11h. 55m. — Observation from the majority of stations are lacking. The typhoon has probably entered the coast between the mouth of the Yangtze and the Gulf of Tonkin.

The Formosa observation indicates that the typhoon is in the Pacific Ocean moving W.N.W. At 5 a.m. this morning the centre was in about latitude 22° N. and longitude 155° E.

Hongkong Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today 2.67 inches. Total since January 1st, 45.51 inches, against an average of 51.10 inches.

ASAHI BEER



AGENTS Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	E. to N.E. winds, fresh; fair to showery.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China (b-). The same as No. 1.	
4 South coast of China (a-). The same as No. 1.	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, July 30th 1919.

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The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as banquets, dances, parties, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

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Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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VESSELS ARRIVED.

Kaifong, 987, Br. Capt. Robinson. Returned from sea. B. & S. Mooring—C 20.

Haitan, 1183, Br. Capt. Stewart. Swatow, D. L.—Mooring—Wharf.

Hangchow, 999, Br. Capt. Tonkin. Canton, B. & S.—Mooring—C 42.

Burrumbet, 1561, Br. Capt. Watson. Chin Wan Tao, B. & S. Pyrrhus, 4822, Br. Capt. Gordon. Liverpool B. & S.—Mooring—Wharf.

Chakrang, 1470, Br. Capt. Courtney. Yokohama, J. M.—Mooring—Wharf.

Loksang, 987, Br. Capt. Simpson. Haiphong, J. M.—Mooring—Wharf.

Wosang, 1127, Br. Capt. James. Shanghai, J. M.

Shun Cheong, 235, Ch. Capt. Corovoda. Canton, Shun Lee.

Yamkam, 492, Ch. Capt. Thirlwell. Canton, Wo Sing.—Mooring—Wharf.

Tuotee, 559, Ch. Capt. Miyouka. Chefoo, Yun Tai Kung.—C 44.

Yangtze, 700, Ch. Capt. Maxwell. Chefoo, Wo Fat.—Mooring—C 33.

Pakwo, 1147, Ch. Capt. Hamblin. Canton, Kwong Hing.

Sosho Maru, 1005, Jap. Capt. Inoue. Canton, O. S. K.—Mooring—Wharf.

Shinyo Maru, 6367, Jap. Capt. Nagano. S. Francisco, T.K.K.—Mooring—B 27.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Kaifong for Haiphong

Shunshing for K. C. Wan

Hang Chow for Saigon

Tosan Maru No. 1 for Chuenichow

Kwang Lee for Shanghai

Burrumbet for Canton

Kwang Tai for Canton

Bung Maru for Hong Kong

Haitan for Saigon

POST OFFICE.

INWARD MAILS.

Manila and Australia—Per ST. ALBANS, 30th July.

Japan—Per TENSIN MARU, 31st July.

Shanghai—Per SUIYANG, 21st July.

Manila & U.S.A.—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 1st Aug.

Shanghai—Per KWANGSE, 2nd Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 31st July, 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden and Egypt—Per DILWARA, 31st July, 10 a.m.

Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per HOKUTO MARU, 31st July, 10 a.m.

Japan via Moji—Per BANRI M., 31st July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL—Per LAERTES, 31st July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 31st July, 3 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per FOOSHING, 31st July, 4 p.m.

Hoihow Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per ALICORNE, 31st July, 5 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, and Egypt—Per GLENVY, 31st July, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 1ST AUGUST.

Saigon—Per UNNAN MARU, 1st Aug., 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 1st Aug., noon.

Straits, Bangkok & Calcutta—Per CHAKSANG, 2nd Aug., 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per EREN, 2nd Aug., 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North America—Per TIENTSING, 1st Aug., 2 p.m.

NOTICE.



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SATURDAY, 2ND AUGUST.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 2nd Aug., 3 p.m.

Swatow & Straits—Per CHIENG-TU, 2nd Aug., 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

Shanghai, Bangkok, South Africa and North America—Per HAWAII MARU, 3rd Aug., 2 p.m.